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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

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BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

1950

COLONEL W. H. CRICHTON, C.I.E., I.M.S., (Ret).

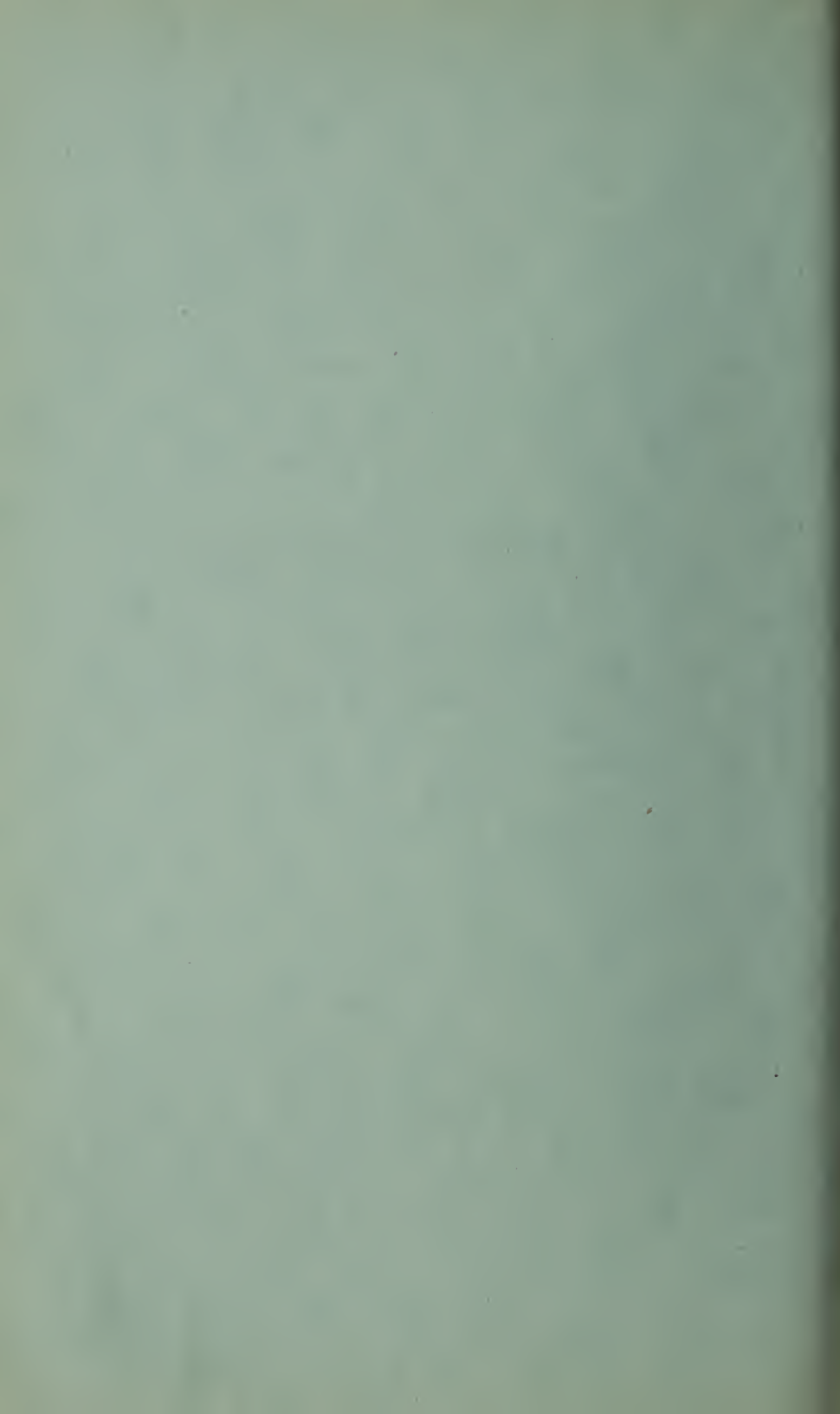
M.B., Ch.B., (Edin.), D.P.H. (Lond.)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FRANK HAUXWELL

M.B., Ch.B., (Glas.) D.P.H. (Camb.)

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH





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THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM

THE MAYOR :

*Councillor Harry Knowles

THE DEPUTY MAYOR :

*Councillor Jasper Beale Neame

ALDERMEN :

*J. H. Johnson

*Phil Johnson, O.B.E.

*J. W. Videan

COUNCILLORS :

E. A. W. Black

*E. J. Mumford Cooke

*C. E. Ely

*P. D. Gausden

C. G. Hine

*A. W. Hulkes

*F. G. Johnson

*The Rev. M. E. Lynch

F. Pearson

G. P. Rudgard

T. Williams

(*Denotes members of Health Committee)

TOWN CLERK :

S. Wilson

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
to the Borough and Port of Faversham

Colonel W. H. Crichton C.I.E., I.M.S., (Ret.)

M.B., Ch.B., (Edin.) D.P.H., (London)

(Granted leave of absence for service with the
United Nations Forces in Korea)

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Frank Hauxwell M.B., Ch.B., (Glas.) D.P.H., (Camb.)

SANITARY INSPECTOR

to the Borough and Port (Eastern Section)
of Faversham

Mr. A. J. Hurn, C.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

CLERK (PART TIME)

Mrs. V. M. Gibbons

Municipal Offices,
Faversham.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

In the absence of Col. W. H. Crichton your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for 1950 on the Health of the Borough.

The Birth Rate at 14.9 per 1000 of the population shows a decline from the rates occurring during the immediate post war years. The Rate for 1950 is the lowest since 1941 and the number of births less than half that of the peak post war year of 1946.

The crude death rate at 12.4 per 1000 of the population is the lowest recorded during the past 10 years. When adjusted for age and sex distribution to 9.6 (as explained in that Section of the Report dealing with vital Statistics) it compares very favourably with that of England and Wales as a whole namely 11.6 per 1000.

The loss in infant lives during 1950 was however serious there being 8 deaths of children under 1 year of age. This is double the number of deaths in the preceding year and is the highest number since 1942. The cause of death in these cases was chiefly premature birth and/or congenital malformation, conditions mainly associated with the health of the mother and thus stressing the importance of ante natal care.

In regard to the prevalence of Infectious Diseases the year was marked by a high incidence of cases of Measles and a lesser increase in cases of Whooping Cough but in both the type was mild and no deaths were attributed to them.

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified (4 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) and the number of deaths attributed to this disease (2 pulmonary) again showed a welcome decline from previous years. The number of cases notified during 1950 was less than one third of the number notified during the height of the post war increase.

On the sanitary side of the Department the two urgent problems are Housing and the Slaughterhouse.

Regarding housing this is still one of the most serious problems of the Borough. With limitation of new building it is difficult to provide even for those with no homes of their own and yet there are many families living in old dilapidated and insanitary houses who are urgently in need of better accommodation if the health of the town is to be maintained. The question of condemnation of much of the old irreparable property and the rehousing of the tenants cannot be delayed indefinitely. Permission for further building should be pressed for as vigorously as possible.

In regard to the Slaughterhouse the premises as they are today are quite unfit for efficient supervision of the meat provided. Owing to the cramped condition of the premises not only is efficient inspection made extremely difficult but much time is wasted by the Sanitary Inspector in

having to make repeated visits during a busy killing day so as to free hanging space for further killings. It is to be hoped that the improvements promised by the Ministry of Food will be carried out at an early date.

For much of the work of the Department I am indebted to the ever loyal and able assistance of the Council's Sanitary Inspector Mr. Hurn. With an acreage of over 3000 and an ever increasing responsibility of the Council in regard to General Sanitation and public health especially in regard to food supplies and housing, I suggest the time has come for the Council to seriously consider additional Sanitary Staff.

I am also deeply grateful to my colleague Officers of the Council for their co-operation and assistance. To members of the Council I would give sincere thanks for their encouragement and kindly consideration.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

FRANK HAUXWELL.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Climate

The year 1950 was cold and wet the total rainfall for the year being 25.84 inches as compared with 20.41 in 1949. During the months of June, July and August the fall was 6.76 inches. The highest average temperature during these months was 86.

The Monthly averages of Temperature and Rainfall are shown in Appendix A.

Area

3,070 approximately. No change.

Population

The estimated mid-year population of the Borough for 1950 was 12,570 according to the Registrar General's calculations, an increase of 230 on the figure for the preceding year.

It is interesting to note however that the Census taken in April 1951 showed the population at that date to be 12,294 a decrease of 3.7 per cent since the Census of 1931.

Number of Inhabited Houses

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1950 was 4,121 as compared with 4,049, an increase of 72. Of these 61 were Council Houses and 11 were privately constructed.

Rateable Value

£75,758 as compared with £74,518 in the preceding year.

Sum Represented by the Penny Rate

£295 1s. 3.3d., an increase of £2 3s. 0d. on the figure for 1949.

SECTION II.

VITAL STATISTICS

The crude Birth and Death rates are based on local population. Corrected rates are arrived at by multiplying the local rate by what are known as comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General and this has the effect of adjusting the local rates to rates which would have occurred had the age and sex distribution of the local population been the same as that of England and Wales as a whole. This enables a truer comparison to be made not only with the rates for England and Wales but with other areas where the crude rate has been similarly adjusted. The effect of this is that though the crude rates in a static or semi-static population are useful indices for shewing increases or decreases in Birth and Death rates over a series of years, the corrected rates are those to be taken for comparison either with England and Wales as a whole, or with other areas similarly adjusted.

Births

The number of Births in 1950 again showed a decrease from the numbers born during the war and immediate post war years. The number assignable to the Borough during 1950 was 188 as compared with 218 in 1949, 225 in 1948 and 254 in 1947. It was less than half that of the peak year of 1946 when 389 accredited to the Borough.

	Males	Females	Total
(i) Live Births—Legitimate	112 (102)	72 (107)	184 (209)
Illegitimate	1 (5)	3 (4)	4 (9)
	<hr/> 113 (107)	<hr/> 75 (111)	<hr/> 188 (218)

(ii) Still Births—There were four still births during the year, three were legitimate and one illegitimate, three male, one female. Four occurred in 1949. The percentage of still births to live births was 2.1 against 1.8 in 1949.

(iii) Illegitimate Rate—The percentage of illegitimate births has fallen to 2.1 from 4.1 in 1949 and 7.6 in 1948.

(iv) The Birth Rate—The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population has fallen further to another record figure for birth rates since the war i.e. 14.9. This is the lowest rate since 1941 when it was 14.3 per 1,000.

The corrected Birth Rate was 17.1 and the Rate for England and Wales as a whole was 15.8 per 1,000.

Deaths

The total number of deaths from all causes occurring among inhabitants of the district was 157 as recorded by the Registrar General, 27 less than the preceding year.

The crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 12.4 as compared with 14.9 in the preceding year. This is the lowest rate for at least 10 years.

The corrected Death Rate was 9.6 which compares very favourably with that for England and Wales as a whole, namely 11.6 per 1,000.

Causes of Death

The Causes of Death are set out in Table I as received from the Registrar General and classified under the headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death 1948. As the classification is slightly different from the classification used in Similar Tables in previous years it has not been possible to enter corresponding figures for 1949.

TABLE I

Classification of Causes	M	F
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	—
Meningococcal infections	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	9
Vascular disease angina	9	14
Coronary disease angina	9	6
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2
Other heart disease	12	28
Other circulatory disease	4	2
Influenza	2	—
Pneumonia	1	2
Bronchitis	3	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
Congenital malformations	3	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	7
Motor vehicle accidents	—	1
All other accidents	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	1	—
	75	82

Infant Mortality

During 1950 there were eight recorded deaths among infants under one year of age. This is double the number that occurred in 1949 and has increased the Infant Mortality Rate to 42.5 per thousand live births. This is the highest rate since 1942 when it was 57.5. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 29.8.

Particulars in regard to these deaths were as follows :—

Causes of Death	Age	Sex	Place of Death
Pneumonia	3 minutes	F	Nursing Home
Premature Birth	5 days	F	Hospital
Congenital Malformation ...	5 days	M	Hospital
Congenital Malformation ...	1 month	F	Hospital
Prematurity	11 hours	M	Ambulance
Prematurity	15 hours	M	Hospital
Pneumonia	4 days	F	Hospital
Prematurity	1 day	F	Hospital

Consideration of the above particulars shows that in 7 out of the 8 cases death occurred within a few hours or days of birth and further that in 6 of the cases the cause of death was congenital malformation or prematurity. This stresses the very great importance of good ante-natal care.

SECTION III.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Notifiable Diseases

The number and character of infectious diseases notified during the year is shown in the following table:—

TABLE II

Disease	No. of Cases	Admission to Hospital or Sanatorium	Deaths
Polio Encephalitis	— (1)	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	1 (—)	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ... (Paralytic)	1 (—)	—	—
Scarlet Fever	34 (14)	34	—
Whooping Cough	49 (8)	—	—
Measles	373 (13)	—	—
Ac. Pneumonia	8 (10)	—	3
Erysipelas	2 (1)	—	—
Tuberculosis			
Pulmonary	4 (8)	3	2
Non-Pulmonary	5 (8)	—	—
	477 (63)	38	6

It will be noted that compared with the previous year there was a considerable increase in the incidence of Infectious Diseases during 1950. This was mainly due to the return of Measles in epidemic form during the spring and continuing until early autumn. There was also an increased prevalence of Whooping Cough especially during the second half of the year. The increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever appears to have been a continuation of a slight increased prevalence during the latter months of 1949. Fortunately despite their increased prevalence the type of disease was on the whole mild—there were no deaths.

The case of Meningococcal Infection (Cerebro-Spinal Fever) which occurred was in a child aged 2 years and was of very severe type death occurring within 24 hours of removal to hospital.

The case of Acute Poliomyelitis was a visitor who apparently was infected before coming to the area.

2. Tuberculosis

Table III shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified each year since 1940 and the deaths which have been attributed to this disease.

TABLE III
Tuberculosis—Notifications and deaths 1940-1950

Year	Notifications		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1940	16	1	7	3
1941	18	3	9	1
1942	10	5	5	1
1943	10	6	5	3
1944	4	13	7	2
1945	3	1	5	—
1946	8	2	6	—
1947	10	5	3	—
1948	23	8	6	1
1949	8	8	5	1
1950	4	5	2	—

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified (4 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) showed a further decrease from the high incidence of notifications of the post war years and with the exception of 1945 when only 4 cases were notified is the lowest during the past eleven years. It is also especially encouraging that during 1950 only 2 deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis.

The number and types of cases in the area and on the Tuberculosis Register are shown in Table IIIA.

TABLE IIIA

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals
	M	F	M	F	
On Tuberculosis Register					
1.1.50	30 (32)	23 (24)	15 (11)	14 (11)	82 (78)
Transferred to Borough	1 (2)	— (1)	2 (—)	— (—)	4 (3)
Notified in Borough	3 (5)	1 (3)	3 (4)	2 (4)	9 (16)
	34 (39)	24 (28)	20 (15)	16 (15)	95 (97)
Non-Tuberculous	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Deaths	1 (5)	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (9)
Recovered	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (1)	4 (2)
Removed from Borough	3 (3)	1 (1)	1 (—)	1 (—)	6 (4)
	7 (9)	1 (5)	1 (—)	3 (1)	12 (15)
Balance Remaining on Register					
31.12.50	27	23	19	13	82

3. Ages Affected

The incidence of the diseases notified during the year by age group is shown in the following statement:—

	—1	—5	—15	—20	—30	—40	—50	—60	over 60
Measles	12	186	170	1	2	2	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	30	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Myelitis Paralytic	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	—	13	18	2	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
Non-Pulmonary	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—

4. Immunisation and Vaccination

From information kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer it would appear that 2575 (88.1 per cent) of children under the age of 15 years have had completed courses of immunisation against Diphtheria. This is a very satisfactory percentage the beneficial effects of which are evident in the fact that there have been no cases of Diphtheria in the Borough since 1946. If this freedom from this deadly disease is to be maintained however, parents must continue to take advantage of the immunisation services available and have their children immunised at an early age.

During 1950 a total of 114 children were immunised.

SECTION IV.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

There has been during the year no change in the provision of Health Services in the Borough. Personal Health Services (i.e. care of mothers and children, health visiting, home nursing, home helps, immunisation and vaccination etc.) are administered by the Kent County Council and the School Health Service by the Kent Education Committee. Though such procedure may be economically advantageous it does rob the local Medical Officer of Health of much day to day information which would be of great value to him in his duty of caring for the community as a whole. However good liaison with a higher authority may be it can never replace local knowledge.

School Health Services

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following information on the work of the School Health Service in the Borough.

1 Medical Inspection :—

- a. Number of Children inspected (periodic inspections) 867 (796)
- b. Number found requiring treatment 80 (61)
- c. Percentage requiring treatment 9.2% (7.7%)
- d. Frequency of main defects found

Eyes	36.2% (39.3%)
Ear, Nose and Throat	15.0% (31.8%)
Orthopaedic	27.5% (6.0%)
Nervous System	3.7%
Psychological	3.7%
Developmental	3.7%

2. Classification of General Condition of Pupils :—

Age Groups	Number of Children	A Good		B Fair		C Poor	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	174	35	20.1 (9.8)	91	52.3 (64)	48	27.6 (26.2)
Second Age Group	237	85	35.9 (23.4)	134	56.5 (71.6)	18	7.6 (5.0)
Third Age Group	267	90	33.7 (31.6)	153	57.3 (62.8)	24	9.0 (5.6)
Other periodic inspections ...	189	34	18.0 (16.3)	138	73.0 (72.5)	17	9.0 (11.2)
Total ...	867	244	28.2 (20.7)	516	59.5 (67.9)	107	12.3 (11.4)

3. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

- a. Number of children inspected 1002
- b. Number found to require treatment 326
- c. Percentage requiring treatment 32.5%

4. Infestation with vermin

a. Total number of examinations in the schools	4950
b. Number of individual children found to be infested	39
c. Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act 1944)	16

During 1950 the number of persons vaccinated against smallpox was 124 of whom 110 were children under 5 years of age. 28 persons mainly in the older age group were re-vaccinated.

5. Comment

Consideration of the figures given shows that in 1950 there was a small increase (from 7.7 per cent in 1949 to 9.2 per cent in 1950) in the number of children suffering from defects of such a degree that treatment was required. The chief increase appears to be in Orthopaedic defects in respect of which it can be presumed that the increase is not so likely to be in the incidence of these defects but rather that with improved facilities for treatment more minor cases are now being dealt with.

It will also be noted that the frequency of eye defects still remains high. That more than one third of the defects found at periodic inspections were in relation to eyes is a matter of some concern.

In the classification of the general condition of the children there was in 1950 as compared with 1949 an appreciable improvement in the numbers classified as "Good" (28.2 per cent in 1950; 20.7 per cent in 1949). This was especially noticeable among the entrants. There was however a small increase in those classified as "Poor".

The percentage of children found at Dental Inspection to require treatment (32.5 per cent) shows a considerable decrease from the figures for previous years (61.7 per cent in 1949; 43 per cent in 1948) and is a remarkably low percentage.

SECTION V.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. (a) Water Supply

There is an adequate supply of wholesome water for the public provided by the Faversham Water Company.

Six samples were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. All the samples were satisfactory. No samples were taken for chemical analysis. There were no extensions to the Company's mains during the year. Approximately 99 per cent of the dwelling houses in the Borough receive a main water supply.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage

No extensions to the existing sewerage system were made during the year.

(c) School Sanitation

This is generally kept in a satisfactory condition and no action was necessary during 1950.

(d) Public Conveniences

The public conveniences are under the jurisdiction of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and any complaints are dealt with by him. There is a need for more accommodation for females.

(e) Hop-Pickers Camps

There are two in the Borough at Queen Court and Westwood Court Farms, which accommodate some six to seven hundred people during the season. The camps are generally kept in a reasonably good sanitary condition.

2. Inspection and Supervision of Food

(a) Milk

There are five dairy premises in the Borough, at two of which milk is pasteurised by the "Holder" process.

Dealer's licences to retail Pasteurised milk were issued to four dairymen and to four to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk.

29 inspections were made of the dairies during the year.

(b) Meat Inspection

Routine inspections are made of the various food establishments, i.e. Butchers', Fish, Grocers' and Bakers' Shops and other food preparing premises, but the major part of this work is directed towards meat inspection at the Government Slaughterhouse where just over eight and a half tons of meat was condemned during the year, an increase of almost three tons on the preceding year.

No improvements have yet been carried out at the Slaughterhouse which is far too small and cramped and insufficiently equipped for the amount of slaughtering carried on. Inspection under present conditions is very difficult. During the year a scheme for improvements was drawn up by the Ministry of Food and it is hoped that in the interests of food hygiene this will be carried out at an early date.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and condemnations for diseased conditions.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number Killed ...	980	251	459	2426	246	4362
Number Inspected	980	251	459	2426	246	4362
All diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole Carcases						
Condemned ...	Nil	Nil	3	8	4	15
Carcases of which some part or organ Condemned ...	119	80	2	47	21	269
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	12%	31.4%	1%	2.3%	10.1%	
Tuberculosis Only						
Whole Carcases						
Condemned ...	8	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	13
Carcases of which some part or organ Condemned ...	61	44	Nil	Nil	1	106
Percentage of No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	7%	19.5%	Nil	Nil	.4%	

Of the total number of 4362 animals slaughtered 403 or 9.2 per cent were found to be affected with disease in one form or another. 119 or 2.7 per cent were affected with tuberculosis.

473 inspections were made at the slaughterhouse during the year.

(c) Other Foods

Other items of foodstuff condemned i.e. groceries, fish etc., amounted to some six and a quarter tons.

The total amount of foodstuffs including meat condemned amounted to approximately fourteen and threequarter tons.

(d) Fish Frying Establishments

There are seven such premises in the borough, which are generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

(e) Ice-Cream

There were 34 premises registered for the sale of Ice-Cream by the end of the year. All ice-cream is of the prepacked type and sold as received from the manufacturers. None is manufactured in the town.

(f) Food & Drugs Act 1938

During the year the Council adopted Byelaws made under the above Act for securing the observance of cleanly practices in the handling of food. The Byelaws came into force in July, 1950.

3. Rodent Control

The Council employ the services, part-time, of a Rodent Operator, who is also on the Highway Staff.

This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily during the year.

44 complaints of rat and mouse infestations were received and dealt with by the operator and some 1,500 rats and mice exterminated. The sewers were also treated with satisfactory results.

4. A summary showing the number of inspections and visits (other than in relation to housing) is given in Appendix B.

SECTION VI.

HOUSING

Housing in Faversham as in many other areas is still one of the major problems affecting the health of the people. One of the greatest difficulties in dealing with this problem is in holding the balance between the need for rehousing on social grounds (i.e. those with no home of their own or living in overcrowded conditions) and the need for rehousing because the premises occupied are insanitary and unfit for human habitation. From a superficial survey there would appear to be many houses in the Borough which fall into the latter category. How many there are can never be accurately estimated until a housing survey has been carried out. With the present limited sanitary staff that is impossible at present. The most that can be accomplished is to deal with individual cases as they come to notice. But there again the work of the Department is hampered as in many cases it is difficult to justify the service of statutory notices for extensive repairs in view of the cost of such repairs in relation to rental returns. The most that can be asked for is the remedying of the most urgent defects in the hope that by so doing the premises can be reasonably occupied for a further few years. The time is however coming fast when many of the old dilapidated and insanitary houses must be condemned and alternative accommodation found for the tenants. In an old and ancient borough like Faversham preservation of many of the older buildings is an admirable thing but people should not be asked to live in them unless they are reasonably fit for human habitation.

The following statements show the various housing defects dealt with during 1950. It says much for the tact and perseverance of the Council's Sanitary Inspector that so many of the defects found were remedied without resort to service of statutory notices.

Summary of Action Taken under Housing and Public Health Act

(a)	Inspection of Dwelling-houses for housing defects	...	83
(b)	Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	3
(c)	Number of housing defects found	... ..	94
(d)	Number of defects remedied without services of formal notices	... ..	90
(e)	Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act	...	2
(f)	(i) Number of new houses erected by Local Authority	...	61
	(ii) Number of new houses erected by private enterprise	...	11

Nuisances and Housing Defects Dealt with

	Defects	Visits and revisits
Choked drains	14	30
Defective drains	4	10
Defective W.C. pans and cisterns ...	14	32
Insufficient closets	2	6
Leaking and defective roofs	16	41
Dampness	9	23
Defective walls	4	11
Defective floors	2	5
Defective ceilings	4	9
Defective stoves and coppers	8	21
Defective doors and windows	10	23
Defective sinks	1	3
Defective eaves gutters	4	4
Defective yard paving	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	94	222
	<hr/>	<hr/>

SECTION VII.

REPORT OF THE PORT MEDICAL OFFICER

1. Area

There have been no changes in the area of the Port, in the facilities provided or in the nature of the cargoes dealt with, which consisted mainly of petrol and coal from Home Ports and fertilisers and timber from the Continent.

2. Arrivals

The number of ships arriving at the Port during the year was as follows:—

	Sailing Vessels	Motor Vessels and Tankers	Total	Registered Tonnage
Faversham Creek ...	80 (87)	270 (329)	350 (416)	20,684
Milton Creek ...	930 (742)	38 (136)	968 (878)	87,120

Of this number 10 motor vessels with a total registered tonnage of 1,054 came from the Continental Ports.

3. Inspections

Six routine inspections were carried out in Faversham Port and twelve in the Western Section at Milton.

4. Disease

No cases of Infectious disease occurred.

APPENDIX A

Readings Recorded at the Borough Sewage Works (By courtesy of Mr. Colin Walton)

Month	Maximum ^o	Minimum ^o	Rainfall in ins.
January	53 ^o (54 ^o)	18 ^o (27 ^o)	1.8 (1.5)
February	57 ^o (56 ^o)	26 ^o (18 ^o)	3.83 (.93)
March	63 ^o (63 ^o)	24 ^o (25 ^o)	.5 (.81)
April	65 ^o (81 ^o)	30 ^o (30 ^o)	1.93 (1.3)
May	79 ^o (73 ^o)	38 ^o (31 ^o)	1.88 (1.48)
June	86 ^o (86 ^o)	46 ^o (40 ^o)	1.46 (.55)
July	86 ^o (92 ^o)	45 ^o (43 ^o)	2.61 (.65)
August	85 ^o (86 ^o)	47 ^o (44 ^o)	2.69 (.87)
September	78 ^o (91 ^o)	43 ^o (48 ^o)	1.86 (1.5)
October	67 ^o (71 ^o)	28 ^o (27 ^o)	.31 (6.32)
November	57 ^o (56 ^o)	28 ^o (25 ^o)	4.93 (3.4)
December	52 ^o (55 ^o)	20 ^o (25 ^o)	2.04 (1.1)
Total			25.84 (20.41)

APPENDIX B

Particulars of Sanitary Inspections and visits

Infectious Disease and disinfections	...	...	12
Dairies ... ..	...	...	29
Factories and Workshops	...	...	15
Butchers Shops ... ..	...	...	169
Grocers Shops ... ..	...	...	155
Fish Shops ... ..	...	...	141
Fish Frying Establishments	...	...	12
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	9
Bakehouses ... ..	...	...	8
Ice-Cream Shops ... ..	...	...	14
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	...	...	7
Verminous Premises ... ..	...	...	5
Rats and Mice ... ..	...	...	14
Slaughterhouse ... ..	...	...	473
Total	...	...	1063